

The main invasion is expected to take place via Giurgevo and Ruscuk, which, uniting with the Dobruza column, would threaten Shumla, previously capturing or making Silistria. The Danube, however, now affords an impenetrable screen, behind which the actual intentions of the invaders are effectually veiled.

"The Turks have not yet crossed the Danube. The occupation of Giurgevo by the Russians is denied."

"It is rumored here that the Sultan proceeds next week to Shumla; his brother Eschad goes to Kars."

"The Turkish fleet is ordered to blockade the Russian ports. Hobart Pacha sails shortly for Crete. The Ottoman troops now occupy the whole Miridite district. The Turkish budget shows a deficit of £12,000,000."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF POTS.  
The Herald correspondent at Vienna telegraphs as follows:—

"The Turkish squadron entirely destroyed the town of Pots by shelling it for twelve hours, causing a conflagration that left nothing to burn."

"Of the three Russian columns marching into Armenia only one has met with serious resistance a few miles from Bajald, where there was extensive fighting yesterday."

"A Turkish official despatch from Batoum, dated Friday, says the Russians, having renewed the attack, were again repulsed with heavy loss."

"Large bodies of Russian troops, with artillery, are leaving Poland for the Caucasus."

Persia has 20,000 men ready to join the Russians.

THE MARCH TO GALATZ.

The Russian march to Galatz was a really wonderful performance. The whole distance was traversed on foot, in fifteen hours, without a halt. Wagons were only provided to carry knapsacks and arms. The artillery, cavalry and baggage trains all arrived together. It was expected that a detachment would commence action immediately upon arriving, as the Turks had only to cross the river to seize the railway and destroy the bridge. The railway is now secure. The Russian army is moving forward, mostly afoot. The railway is only used for heavy artillery and baggage. General Tchernychev arrived at Kischenev on Thursday. He will receive a command. Prince Chakhowsky, commanding the Eleventh Russian corps, occupied Galatz and Braila on Friday. The thirty-sixth division has occupied Ismail and Kilia.

A CIVILIZED INVASION.

As the Russian army advances proclamations will be issued both to the Christian and Mussulman populations of Turkey, ordering them to remain quiet and attempt nothing against each other, as all who remain quietly in their homes will not be molested. Nothing is to be taken without payment. Russia does not wish the Christian population to rise, as this would only result in disorder and useless bloodshed; but Christians who wish to take part in the war can come to the Russian lines, where they will be given arms and uniforms and be regularly enrolled in a special division, commanded by Russian officers, under the strictest discipline. No irregular bands of guerrillas will be allowed. No inquiries will be made respecting the atrocities of last year, except in such cases as Sheiket Pacha and others, mentioned in the reports of Mr. Daring and Mr. Schuyler. If these are caught they will be tried and summarily punished. If more massacres occur punishment will be swift and certain.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

The Danube is declared closed to navigation by the Russian commanders. Lloyds confirm this and say that neutral vessels must leave as soon as unloaded. No inward bound vessels will be allowed to pass after Sunday.

The Khedive is reported to be favorable to the neutralization of the Suez Canal, negotiations for which are progressing. He is willing to sell his 1,500 founders' shares.

ROMANIA GETTING INTO LINE.

The Roumanian government intends introducing a bill in the Chamber of Deputies suspending the constitution, endowing Prince Charles with discretionary powers and authorizing military preparations on the largest scale. Depression prevails, because Turkish invasion is apprehended.

SEKVIA AND THE PORTE.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Austria has remonstrated with the Porte against its alleged intention of invading Serbian territory.

The *Politisch Correspondenz*, of Vienna, says an official telegram from Belgrade, says Serbia has received no intimation of Turkey's intention to occupy Serbian territory, nor have the Turkish movements indicating occupation been noticed by the Serbian commanders.

EGYPT HOLDING BACK.

The *Times'* despatch says the announcement that the Khedive's son, Hassan, goes to the assistance of the Porte is contradicted. It is stated that his mission is to explain the Khedive's inability to comply with the Sultan's request for troops. A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris further explains the Egyptian situation. It says:—"Not only has Russia warned the Khedive against sending troops to aid the Sultan, but France has warned him against diverting any sums he has set apart for creditors to such purpose."

ENGLAND GETTING READY ANYHOW.

According to the Manchester *Guardian* there is a conflict of opinion between Lord Beaconsfield and some of his colleagues as to the part England should immediately take in the Eastern question. This, however, is certain, that an army corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men is being rapidly prepared for despatch to any point where English interests require its services. It is highly probable that this corps will rendezvous at Malta or Gibraltar. The command is to be offered to Lord Napier, of Magdala.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Her Majesty's steamer *Thimble* has been ordered to be fitted out for particular service on Tuesday next. She will carry one Lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, forty-five gunners, privates of marine artillery and light infantry. Her total complement of officers and men will be 315.

THE POWERS STAND ASIDE.

In reply to the Porte's claim for the mediation of the Powers in virtue of article 8 of the Treaty of Paris the Powers have informed the Turkish government that the negotiations which were so long carried on by the Powers fulfilled this article and that the Porte's present demand is therefore unfounded. Germany is stated to be making efforts to induce the Porte not to carry out its intention of expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey.

NO HOPE FOR MEDIATION.

A despatch from Paris says:—"The French papers seem to believe that the Powers have not only expressed an opinion on the appeal for mediation sent by the Porte, but have also come to an agreement on the subject. It is scarcely necessary to say that this is incorrect. From the simple interchange of opinion which has taken place on this question the impression is that none of the Powers consulted consider that such mediation offers a chance of success."

THE TREATY OF PARIS DOOMED.

"Whether the Powers will answer the Porte's note. The *pour parlers* which have commenced between the Cabinets seem to point to an intention to reply. If these *pour parlers* do not lead to an understanding the Treaty of Paris must naturally be considered as cancelled, not only as between Russia and Turkey, but also as between Russia and the other signatories. It is probable that France will send Count Chaudorsky as special ambassador to Constantinople."

HUNGARY WANTS TO KNOW.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet to-day the members of the independent liberal party announced an interpellation whether the government considered the Treaty of Paris binding for Austria-Hungary, and whether they would prevent Russia obtaining an augmentation of territory at the cost of the Turks and from bringing the principalities and countries of the Balkan Peninsula under her sway.

ITALY NEUTRAL.

A despatch from Rome states that the proclamation of Italy's neutrality has been issued.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Sensational rumors and conjectures to the contrary, there seems to be no probability of any present movement of the Russian fleet from their anchorage in the North River. The three vessels are, however, ready to sail at a moment's notice, having provisions, coal, &c., on board. In case of any new belligerent entering into the present European struggle their presence here would be very opportune. The officers of the *Svein* and the two other vessels naturally scan with great interest every day the telegrams published in the daily papers, and follow the movements of the combatants relations and friends. The fleet is also kept fully informed by cable from Russia of the progress of the war. Yesterday being Saturday, and consequently the day for hoisting and wearing the docks, there were no visitors on board the *Svein* during the afternoon. Captain Milsap, of the *Grand Duke Alexie*, came on shore at the foot of Twenty-third street at half past five P. M. At a quarter to four Admiral Bontoukoff and Baron Schilling left the *Svein* for the city, in the Admiral's gig. His imperial highness the Grand Duke Constantine and most of his brother officers remained on board all day.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS IN CANADA.

HALIFAX, April 28, 1877.

There have been no orders received here so far relative to the movement of troops in consequence of the Eastern war. It is probable that officers on staff, whose regiments are stationed in England, will have to rejoin their corps.

PEACE IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

Despatches received at the Navy Department from Commander Selig, of the United States steamer *Essex*, dated from Vera Cruz, April 15, reports that tranquility exists throughout the Republic of Mexico; that peace and confidence seemed restored with the acknowledged election of General Diaz, and that the interests of our countrymen on the coast are in no way menaced. The Governor and other officials at Vera Cruz have been exceedingly courteous to the officers of the *Essex*. He expected to leave about the 1st or 2d of May for Key West for supplies.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick is ordered to the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa.; Chaplain J. K. Matthews is ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York; Assistant Engineer Joseph P. Mickle is ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Wyandotte*, at Washington; Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman is ordered to the iron-clad *Passaic*, at Washington; Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Glavin is detached from the Navy Yard at League Island on the 1st of June next and ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in place of Chief Engineer David B. McComb, detached from that yard and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer William G. Burkh is detached from the Navy Yard at New York on the 1st of May and ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board of Engineers, in place of Chief Engineer Henry B. Stewart, detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board of Engineers at the Navy Yard at League Island; Assistant Engineer A. B. Willis is detached from the *Wyandotte* and placed on waiting orders.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department relieving Mr. Isaac Hancoc from duty as Chief of Construction in the Navy Department, and assigning Constable John W. Easton to duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Bureau.

TRouble IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1877.

A Portland *Press* despatch says that persons just arrived from Alaska on the steamer *California* state that the order recently issued by the government withdrawing the troops from the post at that place and Fort Wrangel has produced a very depressing effect on business. Grave apprehensions are felt that a serious difficulty will arise between the Indians and resident whites. A lawless and turbulent element seems to predominate in Alaska, and the presence of troops is necessary to keep these social marauders in a condition of peaceful submission. By withdrawing the soldiers it is claimed there will be little or no protection to property and the lives of the settlers will be in jeopardy. It is claimed that the troops are there to protect the miners, and that the men are doing the work nearly as well as those whose places they have taken.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1877.

The strike of the Reading Railroad locomotive engineers appears to have been practically abandoned. There was no session of the Grievance Committee at the Merchants' Hotel, their headquarters, this morning, and only three or four of the strikers were to be seen about the premises. At the company's office reports show everything to be in a satisfactory condition, and that the men are doing the work nearly as well as those whose places they have taken.

SALE OF WATER POWER.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 28, 1877.

There is no truth in the report of a private sale of any portion or the whole of the water power property here. The whole will positively be sold on Tuesday, the 1st of May, to the highest bidder.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1877.

Richard Phillips, a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was before United States Commissioner Smith to-day, charged with robbing the mails. A large quantity of stolen property, consisting of wearing apparel, jewelry, boots, &c., was found at his residence, some of which has been identified. Phillips was held in \$5,000.

FORGER ARRESTED.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28, 1877.

Yesterday morning a young man entered the State Savings Bank in this city, presented a letter from Ogden, Brown & Co., bankers and brokers of New York city, introducing B. C. Quinn and recommending him to the bank. Quinn then presented a certified check on the National Park Bank, of New York city, for \$4,000 and drew \$1,000 in cash. The balance on deposit. A few hours later the cashier noticed a similarity between the name Quinn on the letter and his signature on the back of the check. He telegraphed to New York and the reply came, "No such check has been certified." Telegrams were sent and Quinn was arrested at Weston, Mo., on the train which left here at noon and brought to this city and lodged in jail. He gave up the money drawn on the check, and says he resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

The jury in the case of Samuel Morris and William Start, indicted for the murder of Charles Boyce, a pencil pedler, on the night of February 1 last, this afternoon returned a verdict of manslaughter.

## LONDON REALITIES.

### Gay in Spite of the Cloud in the East.

#### PETTING HER IRISH SUBJECTS.

#### Shakespeare's Memory Deemed in Need of a Monument.

#### COMING FOR THEIR UNCLE'S MONEY

#### Commendatory Words to American Statisticians.

#### ART AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 28, 1877.

The great pulse of the British metropolis throbs rather faster now than is usual for this time of the year; indeed, faster than it has beaten for twenty years. Yet, aside from the excitement of national danger, there runs through the social system the same ceaseless undercurrent of gay, fashionable life. The theatres never part better. The opera season may be said to be fairly inaugurated under most promising conditions. At the same moment that the monarchs of Mingling lane learned of the closing of the Danube they were preparing to occupy their boxes at the first night of the season at Her Majesty's Opera House. The rate of exchange on Russia is now nearly as low as the lowest point touched during the Crimean war. Consols have steadily fallen. On account of General Von Moltke's speech there is fear that the war may develop into a European one and alarm lest the English fleet be sent to the scene of action. American governments have declined slightly. Canadian railways have participated in the downward movement.

DOES SHAKESPEARE NEED A MONUMENT?

The laying of the foundation of the Shakespeare memorial theatre, at Stratford, took place on Monday with grand Masonic ceremonies. The little village was decorated as for a festival occasion. The sun was bright throughout the entire day, and the country people enjoyed the occasion as highly as the more reverential worshippers from the cities. The old house on Henly street, which is popularly believed to be the great poet's birthplace, was closely shut, and with its external adornments of wreaths and bunting, looked ridiculously solemn. The scheme for a memorial building embraces a theatre, library, picture gallery and reading room. The idea meets with lukewarm appreciation in England. There is too much utilitarianism in the British public. They are asking one another, "What is the use of a Shakespearean memorial theatre at Stratford?" Mr. W. Cresswick, the tragedian, and Tom Taylor made speeches. Tom Taylor cited the cases of the small German towns of Weimar, Düsseldorf, Meiningen and Baireuth, which have done so much for the German drama and opera. "Why should there not rise on the banks of the placid Avon a majestic pile where, on festive occasions, brilliant companies should gather to perform the immortal plays of Shakespeare with completeness and the utmost artistic finish?" Mr. Taylor believed that there were in Warwickshire gentlemen enough to support such a national institution who were richer than many German grand dukes, margraves or landgraves. Mr. Taylor forgot, however, that the English people lack the first elements of artistic feeling or poetic sympathy.

EARL DUDLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened to-night with *Titians as Norma*. The audience was a most brilliant one, which entirely filled the stalls, boxes and dress circle. The people of London were anxious to see the interior of the famous edifice which has been closed for so long a time. The interior looked as bright and new as plenty of fresh paint and scouring could render it. The opera was successfully given, unending cheers greeting Mme. Titien's appearance. The house, with all its new upholstery, at once takes the lead of all the theatres in the British capital.

THE EMBANKMENT POLY.

The debenture holders of the new National Opera House on the Embankment have determined to raise money enough to complete that edifice. It seems almost cruel to permit them to throw away any more of their money in this way.

WAGNERISMS.

Hans Richter, the celebrated Wagnerian conductor, has arrived here to take charge of the Wagner rehearsals. Herr Dannreuther finding himself unable to be present at the concerts. Herr Richter Wagner is expected on Tuesday. Richter's directions to the members of the orchestra have been translated from German into English.

CONSULATING IRELAND.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave his annual ball at this city to-night. The *Herald's* Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the Viceroys of Ireland (the Duke of Marlborough), the Duke of Connaught and many other fashionables were present. It is amusing how these people flaunt their mild Irishisms, in the shape of shamrocks in their button-holes, in the face of the Irish people. The Duchess of Marlborough and most of the ladies of the viceregal court wear dresses of green Irish poplin or silk and green bonnets and parasols. At the Punctestown steepchases, a fortnight ago, the Duke of Connaught appeared with his drags, the grooms wearing the royal liveries, with a huge green breast-knot. This is all very well. But the Irish people say that they are not quite so "green" as to be humbugged by such devices. They think they scent a large rat.

THEIR UNCLE'S NEPHEWS.

The *Herald* office has been besieged all the past week by men who claim to be nephews and relatives of Joseph Lewis, of Hoboken, N. J., the millionaire, whose death was announced in the *Herald* of March 29. If all the young men who came in to procure copies of the *Herald* of that date are really nephews of the deceased miser, and if they all carried off to carry out their declared intention of going at once to New York, one steamship will hardly carry them.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

The *Saturday Review*, commenting on the reports of the United States Commissioners to the International Exhibition at Vienna, says:—"It forms a valuable cyclopaedia. Probably there is no gov-

ernment in the world so amply provided with information on every subject of social and political interest—especially subjects ever likely to call for official or legislative action—as America."

THE NEW PICTURES.

The coming week will be devoted to attending private views of the picture galleries prior to their opening a week hence. The favored have in this way an opportunity to see the work of English and foreign artists without hearing the comments of the country noodles who go to an art gallery as they would go to a Punch and Judy exhibition on Epsom Downs.

AN ART CONNOISSEUR A LA MODE.

Baron Albert Grant's pictures have been under the hammer for two days, the sale being completed this afternoon. The total receipts were about \$450,000 (£20,000). This result is hardly satisfactory, for although the pictures were not bought with much care they cost \$750,000, and included many very valuable gems. One strange fact, going to show the owner's interest in art, is that Baron Grant never saw his collection together before.

AN INNOVATION.

At last there is a prospect that the intolerable dreariness of a London Sunday will be lessened. A number of London clergymen, including Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, are about to issue a manifesto in favor of opening the museums and picture galleries on Sunday.

HONORING TRUE BRAVERY.

Her Majesty the Queen has ordered that the Albert medal, hitherto only presented for gallantry in saving life at sea, be extended to similarly meritorious actions on land. The first medals under the new rule will be given to the rescuers of the Welsh miners. The Mansion House fund for the benefit of the miners has now reached \$6,000.

TRIOLES OF THE HOLY SEE.

Some of the Catholic governments have sought information relative to the bases on which it is desired negotiations should be opened in favor of the Holy See, supposing such a step is found practicable. From Cardinal Simon's reply it appears that the Vatican desires that the Pope shall be insured complete personal and spiritual freedom without being called upon to say whether he will at any time reassert or renounce his claim to temporal power. The Pope, among other precautions relative to the election of a successor, has instructed Cardinals Simon, Barillon and Nina to act as a kind of committee of observation in order to guard against anything which might militate against the liberty of the next conclave or constitute an obstacle as to the place of its assemblage.

FLOOD IN RUSSIA.

The river Dnieper has overflowed at Kremenchuk, which is completely flooded. Twenty thousand inhabitants are homeless.

BOUND TO STICK.

It is reported from Berlin that Herr Camphausen, Prussian Minister of Finance, will not resign, despite his defeat on the bill for taxing manufactured iron.

IT LOOKED RATHER HIGH.

The statement that the banker Hugelocher had concluded a loan of 100,000,000 roubles in Russia is unfounded.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

The *Times* publishes an article which favors a movement for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

HERALD DAILY WEATHER OBSERVATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The variations of temperature and pressure have been slight during the week, but the barometer has steadily indicated below the mean.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LEAVENWORTH, April 28, 1877.

Reports from the Texas Pan Handle corroborate the stories of Indian raids in that locality. The Apaches have been troublesome for about two months. A party of hunters who came into Wichita yesterday say they were attacked and had to defend themselves. Thirty companies have been ordered out to quiet them, and a band of 100 "hunters" from the town of Double Mountain has been organized out to fight them.

MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORFOLK, Va., April 28, 1877.

A negro woman named Jeannette Wilson, living in Nansemond county, five miles from Suffolk, murdered her husband in his sleep the night before last by attacking him with an axe. She completely severed the head from the body of her husband, and then fled with a paragon, who had led her to the infamously deed. The woman was arrested and committed to jail, and has made a full confession.

THE NEVADA BANK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1877.

G. T. Christensen, of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, was to-day designated cashier of the Nevada Bank, vice N. K. Masten, resigned.

A TRULY INDEPENDENT PAPER.

[From the Toledo (Ohio) Review, April 24.]

One of the worst features of the age in journalism is the unprincipled advocacy of party. What honest, fair-minded man but must feel a natural contempt for him in his breast every time he picks up a paper of his own party for its partisanship? And not only that, but worse, for its shameless perversion of facts to suit party ends. He can never trust its version of any great event which has any positive connection or identity with party.

In any question of public interest very few editors have the moral courage to take popular opinion and assert the right as against party clamor. Our recent Presidential campaign was characterized by universal and persistent misrepresentation of the South. We are glad to say that the New York *Herald* formed a noble as well as bright and glaring exception. It came up to our highest, proudest standard of an independent paper—bound to no party, it told the truth fearlessly. We always go to it for reliable political news.

Here we find it, without fear or favor, and at times it gives wholesome advice, which the democratic party would do well to heed. If we ever hope to leave to our children a republic which can defy for all time to come all factions, all designs of the Cæsars and Napoleons of the Republic, all enemies, we must, as a nation, educate our people up to this standard of an independent public spirited press. It will then become the one thing needed in the Roman and French republics, the great teacher of the people, the enemy of all their liberties. There are other great dailies in the Union, but which of them but when named, its name is synonymous with the party whose cause it espouses, and you know beforehand how rose colored in that direction will be its editorials? Not so the *Herald*. We would respectfully ask the New York *Times*, or its great peer the *Tribune*, or even the *World*, to publish the editorial of the *Herald* of the 23d inst., entitled, "Facts of the New Departure—What the South needs is Justice and Common Sense." While we would like to expect a sentence or two, as to the democratic party, we must admit that the common sense view of the situation, North and South, is presented in a manner which none of the dailies we mentioned, and a host of smaller fry, would ever do under any circumstances.

## PARISIAN SPECTRES.

### How Germany and France Are Haunting Each Other.

#### MASSENET'S NEW INDIAN OPERA.

#### The Society of the French Capital at the First Night.

#### RESZKA, PATTI AND ALBANI.

#### Vagaries of Fashion and Chips from the Literary Workshops

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, April 28, 1877.

Most nations are haunted, that is to say nearly every nation has a special fear which it informs with wild and awful properties and which speaks to it in every stir of the political atmosphere. Thus France since Sedan is haunted by Germany—a merciless spectre in a spiked helmet with a needle gun and a precise automatic movement as terrible and unhalting as the closing iron walls in the Inquisition chambers. Germany, oddly enough, is haunted by France—the spectre of a giant whom it crushed to earth and which it sees rising in ominous strength as the demigod of the myth, the stronger for having touched its mother clay. To the German people, and, indeed, with at most two or three exceptions in the great governing class, the ease with which the empire of Napoleon was swept away before the armies of the Fatherland was as great a surprise as to the vainglorious French themselves. Indeed, the two or three persons above excepted, and who may have been Von Moltke, Bismarck and King William, have never believed that the conquest was complete—Von Moltke least of all. With all his expressed contempt for the presumptuousness that led the French into the war of 1870 he never expressed himself satisfied with the punishment inflicted; for he knew that France, under the enervating molasses of the lower Empire was a Sampson surprised dallying with a Philistine Dallah, not the wily and mighty chieftain who laid waste the Philistine vineyards and slew his thousands. Now the French Sampson's locks have been growing apace, and, having long ago finished his penal task of grinding out five milliards for his conqueror, is gathering strength. It is not in German human nature to believe, too never so sweetly the diplomatic doves, that this strength can be dedicated to any other god than Vengeance. Hence these nations haunt and hate and distrust each other while the war drums on the Danube are beating a grand tattoo.

The *Herald* has been kept well informed of the condition—between fright and menace—of the official class in Germany since last autumn. While careful observers here have watched the unfriendly demonstrations of Germany with disquiet, the people at large were soothed into a belief that the German spectre was "laid" for a while, when all at once the fearsome thing spoke with unmistakable threat from Berlin, through the mouth of Von Moltke. A bombshell among sleepy soldiers around a camp fire could not have had a more startling effect. For a day half France was asking the other half, "Did you hear the German ghost?" Then, as nothing came of it, the Parisian journals took heart of grace and gave Von Moltke's words an optimistic construction, although the articles give one the idea of a country bumpkin in a churchyard at midnight, looking furtively over his shoulder and "whistling aloud to bear his courage up." The conviction is painfully apparent that the modern Arminius is only waiting for an opportunity to assail the Gallic Sampson before his war locks have reached his shoulders.

LE ROI DE LAHORE.

M. Massenet's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," was produced at the Grand Opera last night before a brilliant audience, among whom were President MacMahon and Madame la Présidente, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Prince of Orange and a host of ministers, Senators and Deputies, including Leon Gambetta, and, indeed, everybody who is anybody in fashionable Parisian society. No work has ever been produced with so much taste and splendor. There are six scenes of wondrous beauty and 1,300 Oriental costumes blazing with gold and jewelry. The opera is an immense success as a spectacle. Critically speaking the music is too symphonic for general popularity and is very much in the style of Gounod. The instrumentation is magnificent. The music of the ballet is original and charming, and the ballet itself a delicious combination of picturesque effects. The work unquestionably places Massenet at the head of the young French composers. The cast of the opera was excellent. Mile. Reszka, in the rôle of the heroine, surpassed herself.

OPERA NOTES.

"Cinq-Mars" Gounod's latest offspring, is crowded nightly. The music, although well written, is tiresome and will not bear hearing twice. "Le Bravo" at the Lyrique, despite its poor libretto and many musical reminiscences, is drawing well. In the work there is more promise than performance.

MME. PASTOR'S HUSBAND.

Signor Abella, who died at Barcelona on the 12th inst., appointed Mme. d'Angri